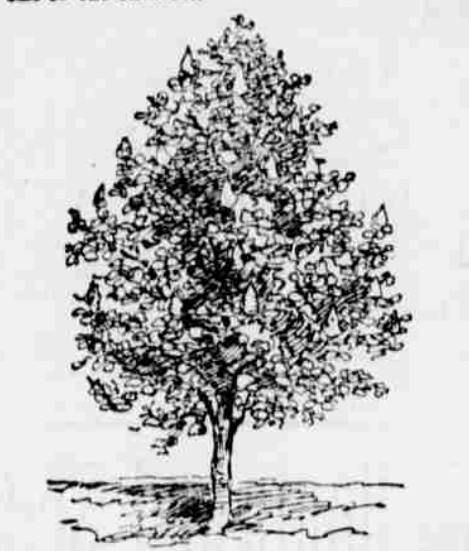


SCIENCE & PROGRESS

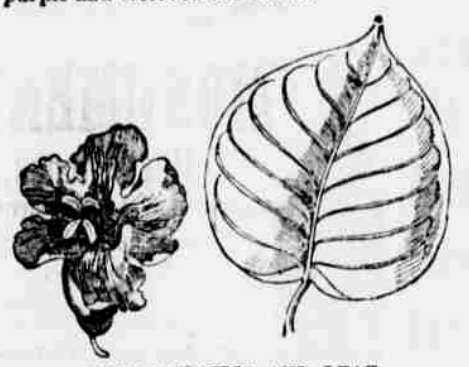
The Catalpa Tree.
This is the time of year when ornamental trees are in bloom. Of these the catalpa is one of the choicest.



The illustration shows the full-grown tree. The wonder is that this beautiful bloomer is not more highly appreciated. The late Dr. John A. Warder spent some of his best years introducing it into southeastern Indiana and the vicinity of Cincinnati. The result of his labors in that locality is seen in shaded avenues and lanes of splendid catalpas, thirty to forty feet in height. They have great heart-shaped leaves of pale green, and luxuriant spikes of flowers that bloom in early summer and make the whole air fragrant. The flowers hang in magnificent starry clusters, thickly dotted over the tree.



SINGLE FLOWER AND LEAF.
The flowers are somewhat bell-shaped, with a two-lobed calyx. They are good-sized, white, tinged with violet, and dotted with purple and violet in the throat.



The tree grows to the size of an ordinary forest tree. It is found wild along the southern Mississippi, but it is hardly the name, like the beautiful tree itself, is one we had not to borrow from Europe. "Catalpa" is the native name, given to the tree by the Indians of Carolina. In fall and winter it is covered with a shower of long seed pods. From this it is sometimes called the cigar tree.

It may be propagated either by seed or cuttings. Not only is it such a handsome tree, but it is of use beside. The timber makes a choice wood for cabinet work and other purposes. It is of a very fine texture, and takes a brilliant polish. Whether it will grow satisfactorily in the far northwest, however, we believe has never yet been entirely settled. The experiment should be tried.

Another fine ornamental tree is the Turkish horse chestnut. It is a handsome grower, blossoms in much the same way as the catalpa, but, unlike that, the wood has no special value.

Slouch Work.
Occasionally it seems as if about all the mechanical work done in America was of the slouch order. The main object in making things appears to be to get them off in the quickest and cheapest way consistent with concealing their defects. The present system of building tenement houses for the poor is an illustration. It is infamous. Mud mortar, bricks that break in two in the handling, rotten timbers, and sewer pipes that discharge in cellars, were some of the peculiarities of workmanship that became apparent at the coroner's inquest after a six-story building fell in and crushed a dozen poor laboring men more or less.

Then there was a notorious fire disaster coming on the heels of the tenement-house crash. A building was raised from its foundations, set up on screws, Chicago fashion, and other repairs were made. The work was supposed to be done, and the screws were taken away. About a hundred working people were engaged in the structure. A fire broke out, and the flimsy walls, "repairs" and all, fell in together. At the coroner's inquest that followed this affair it was shown that the repairs had been undertaken by a man who had not sufficient mechanical knowledge to mend a cellar door. But he undertook the raising and remodeling of a four-story building full of heavy machinery and containing a hundred people during work hours. There was worse than slouch work here. There was crime.

Such punishment as is done in America would be punished by fine and imprisonment in any other country. Occupations involving most serious consequences to life and health are "picked up" by anybody and everybody. Any quack is a "doctor," and a half-decent barber is a "professor."

Into the smallest details of this slouchiness of workmanship enters. There is very little real art in our country, because our would-be artists will not take time and pains to learn to draw. Put the pictures in our illustrated papers, comic and otherwise, alongside those of a French or German funny paper. As compared with the ex-cultured in these, the American drawing is as stiff and ugly as a clothes-horse.

George Eliot says of Adam Bede that his work had always been a part of his religion, and he saw most clearly that good carpentry was that form of God's will which concerned him. Pity American carpenters and cabinet makers could not have some such divine revelation. At this moment a vision rises in the mind. A married couple had long desired a substantial book-case. They had been too poor to buy it for years. At last the coveted money was in their hands, and the treasure was brought home. It looked a marvel of ornamental woods and veneering and brass-work. Well, it had been in the house only a few weeks, when the glitz

tering brass handles of the drawers came off in their hands. Screws fell out and were lost, glass doors refused to fasten, and all their joy in the new purchase was spoiled by wretched workmanship.

If you move into a new house the door knobs all but roll off if you look at them, the plaster upon the walls crack, and you are fortunate indeed if the roof does not leak. A farmer lately had his barn and outbuildings tin-roofed at a cost of \$1,500. The first rain thereafter poured in through the defective soldering in a torrent, and ruined his hay and corn crop. The tinner had "picked up" his trade of roofing. He would not take time to learn it thoroughly. He was a dishonest fraud.

The very desk on which this is written was now and handsome two months ago. It has had the best of usage, yet already the main drawer is so rickety it only opens and shuts by jumps and spasms. The keys never did fit in the locks, and the joints are gaping and shaky. Substantial, smooth-working, honest furniture and carpentry work are blessings unknown in the United States. The same spirit of slouchiness runs through iron-work, machinery and railroad building. It is a disgrace to the nation.

Industrial Training.
The report of the superintendent of public schools in Boston discusses the experiment of manual training for boys. Two hundred boys, from ten different grammar schools, have been under instruction in carpentry two hours a week since September. They were selected by the masters from among those 14 years of age or older who had the permission of the parents to take the instruction. "The experiment has already gone far enough to prove that work of this kind can be joined to the ordinary grammar school work with good effect," says the superintendent, and he advocates the making of provisions for industrial training for girls as well as for boys.

Facts of Interest.
The Medical Journal states that a few handfuls of common salt thrown daily into closets, and an occasional handful into wash basins, goes far toward counteracting the noxious effects of the omnipresent sewer gas.

Few people are aware that, when they find a wall paper that suits them precisely, by having it properly varnished they can render it almost time-proof. It can be washed when it becomes dingy, and it will last for many years.

The White Cross army is an association for promoting moral purity among men. In an address delivered at one of its meetings Dr. De Costa laid stress on the fact that most people eat too much. From that they are led on to drink too much in order to stimulate them to bear the heavy load of indigestible food. Gluttony leads to drunkenness and thence to all other sins and vices.

The terrible sickness which devastated Plymouth, Pa., has been finally decided to be typhoid fever. Plymouth was only a little country place, yet there were nearly 1,000 cases of the fever. A frightful percentage of those attacked died. The town is destitute, and the public has been largely drawn on for its support during the epidemic. And the origin of all this misery is directly traceable to filth, cesspools, and want of drainage.

An entomologist has reported having found 724 species of noxious insects in the trees, shrubs and plants of the New York parks last year. These include the cotton worm of the south, the wood borers of the west, the sugar cane beetle, many species unknown to the entomologist, and some entirely new species. The most destructive insects to the trees are the bag worm, the tent and web caterpillars, the scale insect, the coccus and the elm beetle. Of these insects seven bushels of cocoons and egg masses were removed.

THE FASHIONS

A Wash Dress.
After a late, cold spring, no matter how long it lasts, the heat always seems to come suddenly. By this time our lady readers will be skipping round in a lively manner for their summer dresses.



DRESS OF EMBROIDERED CHAMBERY.
Accordingly we present them with a very pretty pattern for an embroidered chambery gown. The robe comes in patterns in all the popular colors. The pattern here has four and a half yards of embroidery with edging to match. The skirt is finished with the bottom with a narrow, plaited ruffle, and three rows of the wide flouncing are gathered upon the right side of the skirt below a puffed section of the overskirt. The ample back drapery is looped upon the back of the bodice in imitation of a polonaise, and the long tulle front is trimmed with a revers of the flouncing. The jacket is trimmed, as shown in the plate, with the embroidered edging, with standing collar and cuffs en suite.

A straw hat is trimmed to match the dress. The parasol is of the same color. Hats and parasols very generally match the color of the costume this summer. Many have a parasol and a hat to go with each costume.

A Powder Ball.
A so-called "bal poudre" lately took place in the town hall in Brighton. All the guests appeared with powdered hair, the gentlemen in the usual evening dress, only with white waistcoats and a white flower in their buttonholes. The hostess, Mrs. Cooper, wore black velvet with old lace and diamonds, her daughter a white satin dress embroidered with beads, the waist fastened with old-fashioned clasps. Among the dresses a nut brown velvet costume with amber colored satin tulle and black Chantilly lace excited very great admiration. The tulle was folded in squares, with bouquets of buttercups intervening, where the line

crossed; it ended with a large puff round the bottom. The bodice and train were both made of velvet, trimmed with splendid lace, and a garland of buttercups went across the bosom. Another charming toilet consisted of a sapphire blue satin skirt, densely embroidered with real amber beads, a tunic and waist of not interwoven with gold threads, and a blue velvet train. To this, turquoise ornaments and white feathers in the hair. A dark blue tulle costume with plush side breadth, which, like the waist, was covered with bluish steel beads, was very original. A white tulle solette with large silver butterflies as trimmings was greatly admired. White was again the predominant color among the dresses worn by the young ladies.

Superb Trimming.
A handsome dress of black satin rhadame was lately trimmed in a way that attracted general admiration. The trimming was a woven fabric of mingled jet and steel. The steel was not of the old-fashioned, glittering kind as steel blue. It was woven into a loose-meshed network of large beads. Upon the network were large drops of brilliant jet beads. The trimming was about two and a half inches wide. It formed cuffs and trimming down the front of the bodice, was laid down the whole edge of the long overskirt at the side, and made dashes of brightness here and there upon the drapery. Every time the lady moved this superb trimming twinkled light moonlight upon the water. Being of the dull blue rather than the polished knife and fork steel, it was not painful to the eyes, but was simply brilliant without being blinding.

Watch Chains and Lace Pins.

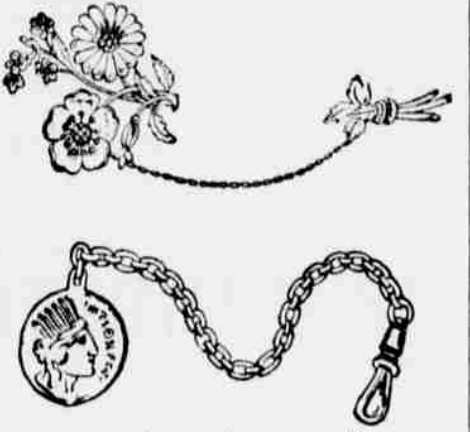


FIG. 1—THE "CLAUSTRA." FIG. 2—QUEEN CHAIN.

Fig. 1 shows a new style of self-locking lace and shawl pin which is attracting attention. The "Claustra" is made in a variety of lengths, hence includes a size suitable for brooch, shawl, lace and hair pins, and even home ornaments. It is made both with and without pendants, and is susceptible of a great variety of designs and styles of ornamentation. Some of the designs are very unique, as, for instance, one in which the head of the pin is composed of gems simulating a great spider, while the cap that goes over the point of the pin and which is suspended from the head by means of a slender chain, represents a fly. The effect when the pin is properly concealed in lace or ribbon, is that of a cunning spider drawing by a golden cobweb an unwary fly into its trap. All the popular designs, such as enameled flower patterns, crescents and stars, swords, etc., are represented in the "Claustra."

QUEEN CHAIN.
This style of chain, shown in Fig. 2 of the illustration, is still the mode. The watch is worn in a little chain of leather case inside the bosom of the dress. The short chain, about four inches long, terminates in a tiny ball or other fancy design, and hangs outside the corsage. Chain and ball are seen in the illustration. Sometimes a bow of colored ribbon is tied to the ring of the watch and ornaments the corsage outside. Of this little chain The Jeweler's Circular says:

As it is susceptible of an infinite variety of pattern and material, it is likely to please for a long time to come. Numbered with attractive patterns are chains finished with three small balls set with gems, and chains on which a solitary ball opens in half, disclosing a lock or vinaigrette. Again, the finish is fanciful, as a vinaigrette in form of a jug, a teapot or a rose. Counted with fancies rather than fashions are enameled chains incrusting with colored gems, to wear with watches similarly decorated. Ladies' watches, by the bye, remain small in size.

Decorations for Dining-Rooms.
The decorative dishes and plates lately so fashionable are being replaced by pictures of still life, studies of trees, large panels of antique embroidery and so on; a gilt barometer is put opposite a clock in dial case. The sideboard is considered a cumbersome piece of furniture for many dining-rooms if only of middle size, and is fast being seen entirely dressed in small pieces in Norman or Breton style, on which, on shelves, are placed silver tankards and old drinking vessels, as also sets of Bohemian and crystal glass. A time-piece answering the furniture has also its place at one corner.

Mushroom Parasols.
Mushroom parasols are among the novelties. They are made of silk canopies, woven gauzes, black, white and colored, and covered with a shirred circle of piece lace, black, white or colored, with a ruffle at the edge to match, or sometimes with a deep flounce of lace, which does duty for both covering and border ruffle. The lace forms a *chou* (cabbage) or tuft at the top, made more decorative by the addition of a ribbon bow and loops and floating ends, the artistic handle being adorned.

The Shape of the Face.
The human face should be oval, and the dressing of the hair and the arrangement of the bonnet trimming should be done with regard to producing this effect. Before trying a new bonnet the purchaser must decide whether her hair is to be worn high or to be brought down in a Catogan braid.

FASHIONLETS.

Drab white is the newest shade of this color.

Flum color and pale rose is a fashionable English color combination.

Gold turtles are the latest golden fancy for hat and bonnet ornamentation.

The high colors of the newest jackets and frocks are stiffened with wigan.

Black or navy blue stockings are worn by small girls and misses with dresses of any color.

White mohair or alpaca, with small red or blue pompadour figures, are being made up for afternoon wear at the seashore and mountain resorts.

Pinkish fawn is a lovely and popular color for tailor made costumes, and may be braided with either gold or silver and a darker fawn or tan braid.

The Danger of Wearing Cotton.

We copy from the *Gentleman's Intelligence* of May, 1784 (over a century ago), the following tragic incident and speech as there recorded:

This day, one Michael Cannody was executed here for felony, upon which the journeymen weavers of the city (who labor under great difficulties by reason of the deadness of trade occasioned by the pernicious practice of wearing cottons) assembled in a body, and dressed the criminal, hangman and the gallows in cotton, in order to discourage the wearing thereof. And at the place of execution the criminal made the following speech:

"Give ear, good people, to the words of a dying sinner. I confess that I have been guilty of many crimes that necessity compelled me to commit, which starving condition I was in I am well assured was occasioned by the scarcity of money that has proceeded from the great discouragement to our woolen manufactures. Therefore, good Christians, consider that if you go on to suppress your own goods by wearing such cottons as I am now clothed in, you will bring your country into misery, which will constantly swarm with just such unhappy malefactors as your present object is; and the blood of every miserable fellow that will hang, after this warning from the gallows, will lie at your doors. And, if you have any regard for the prayers of an expiring mortal, I beg that you will not buy of the hangman the cotton garments that now adorn the gallows, because I can't rest quiet in my grave if I should see the very things worn that brought men to misery, thieves and this untimely end; all of which I pray to the gentry to hinder their children and servants, for their own character sake, though they have no tenderness for their country, because none will hereafter wear cotton but oyster women, criminals, hucksters and common hangmen."

Dr. Charles Robinson on Home Life.

When I was a boy I used to declaim these stirring lines: "Strike for your altars and the fires; strike for the green graves of your sires." But now the altars and fires are register holes in the wall, and the green graves of the sires are vaults of stone, made to look as much like small palaces as wealth can make them; and nobody would care to fight for either. I saw the other day a motto, "God Bless Our Flat," that was all that there was left of the home. I do not oppose the flat system; but I say that anything that breaks up the home feeling aims a blow at church and State. When the romance and the sacredness of home are gone, then it seems as if even decency very soon departs. Bickering arises, recriminations follow; and one of the pair goes across the State line to get permission to break the sacred union. How can there be any home life among our rich people, with one house in the country, another in town, and a couple of months in Florida between? And as if this were not bad enough, they take their children abroad for some years. I have lived in Paris and watched the effect of those European sojourns; and I know whereof I speak when I say they are bad for our sons and still worse for our daughters. They come back denationalized, having lost all idea of love of home life, and happy only when counting the days before their return to their beloved Europe.

One of the most peculiar committees in Michigan is at St. Naziane. Though founded in 1848 its population is now but 212. The articles of association—for the settlement is, in fact, but a society—provide for a board of seven trustees, consisting of a priest, three men and three women, elected by all the adult men and women annually. German is the only language spoken, and only two, the general manager and the doctor, know English. They live entirely by themselves, taking no interest in the outside world, and the women work in the fields the same as the men.

Degenerate Sons of Statesmen.

Any one who attends the President's receptions is struck by the physical contrast between the prominent statesmen of the day and their hopeful sons. It is well known that all the United States Senators, with three exceptions, and nearly all the able men in the House of Representatives are above the average height and of very ample proportions. They are self-made men and required all the vitality of their large frames to raise themselves in the world. They are an honor to the White House and lend dignity to its receptions. But what a pitiful lot are their wretched little degenerates of sons, with their spindly legs, dwarfed frames, sunken chests and colorless faces—ambitious, dissipated, without even a manly vice. There are some marked exceptions, but the average son of a statesman, as seen in the White House, is anything but an object of admiration. It is a common sight to see a handsome, stately girl with one of these little objects trotting across the room at her side, scarcely reaching her shoulders. That women don't admire the puny things is proved by the rarity of marriage in Washington society, except in army and navy circles, where the young men are more manly in form and character.—*Washington Letter.*

Catching Pigeons.

The ground being cleared, the chiefs stationed themselves at distances all round a large circular space, each concealed under a low shed or covering of brushwood, having by his side a net attached to a long bamboo, and in his hand a stick with a tame pigeon on a crook at the end of it. This pigeon was trained to fly round and round as directed by its owner, with a string at its foot 30 feet long, attached to the end of his stick. Every man flew his pigeon, and then the whole circle looked like a place where pigeons were flocking round food or water. The scene soon attracted some wild pigeon, and as it approached the spot, whoever was next to it raised his net and tried to entangle it. He who got the greatest number of pigeons was the hero of the day and honored by his friends with various kinds of food, with which he treated his less successful competitors. Some of the pigeons were baked, others were distributed about and tamed for

further use. Taming and exercising them for the sporting season was a common pastime.—*Samao a Hundred Years Ago—George Turner.*

Violin Varnishes.

We do not say that amber entered into all the Cremonese varnish, nor are we prepared to admit that the excellence of that varnish depended upon the presence of that costly fossil gum. We suspect that the fiddlemakers bought their varnish, as they bought their wood, in the open market, selecting it, no doubt, with equal care, perhaps modifying it in various ways before application; and, further, that the varnish on those old violins will be found almost identical with the varnish of the old Italian pictures. Painter and fiddlemaker probably went to the same shop; any one could get the stuff then, (the bad cheap Cremonese have it as well as the good ones.) As long as the art of Italian painting was at all alive, so long there was a demand for this particularly good varnish. When it declined at the end of the eighteenth century the manufacture of the precious varnish went out. Anything cheap in the varnish line was thought good enough, and pictures and fiddles alike, along with their glossy coats, became good for nothing.—*The Saturday Review.*

The water system of New Orleans consists of large wooden tanks at the rear of each house, some of them reaching to the eaves, which catch all the rain from the roof. The water is remarkably good, but these huge tanks give the houses a very odd appearance.

Elder Davis, of Earlville, was struck by the Streator train last week while walking on the track, and thrown into the ditch, but fortunately escaped without injury.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND AILMENTS.
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At all other times (as this is the only place he visits professionally) he may be found in Chicago.

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Mothers who know what sleepless nights are caused by sudden colds taken by their children, who often cough through the entire night, should keep a bottle of PETTIT'S AMERICAN COUGH CURE in the house; it will cure the worst case of coughs and colds, relieve it at once, and quiet the most restless sufferer. No opium or other poisons, but only a harmless and reliable compound. If used in time it will cure Consumption.

PETTIT'S AMERICAN COUGH CURE is the finest made, and is equal in merit to PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, which is considered the best in use. Our treatise on Consumption free. Address

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Agent at Ottawa, Illinois.

The La Bellerie Cigar is the best 5 cent cigar ever offered smokers of Ottawa. Sold only by E. Y. Griggs, Pure Leaf and Oil. The best Mixed Paint sold, which weighs more to the gallon than any other. Pure Drugs and Chemicals, all at bottom prices.

Father, Mother, and Three Sisters Dead.
Mr. David Claypool, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Jersey Senate, and now Notary Public at Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., makes the following startling statement: "My father, mother, and three sisters all died with consumption, and my lungs were so weak I raised blood. Nobody thought I could live. My work (ship-smaking) was very straining on me with my weak constitution, and I was rapidly going to the grave. While in this condition I commenced using Misher's Herb Bitters, and it saved my life. Because it was so difficult to get it in this little place, and I had improved so much, I stopped taking it for a time, and the result is that I have commenced going rapidly down hill again. Somehow, Misher's Herb Bitters gives appetite and strengthens and builds me up as nothing else does, and I must have a dozen bottles at once. Use this communication as you please, and if any one wants to be convinced of its truth, let them write me and I will make affidavit to it, for I owe my life to Misher's Herb Bitters."

The secret of the almost invariable relief and cure of consumption, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, indigestion, kidney and liver complaints, when Misher's Herb Bitters is used, is that it contains simple, harmless, and yet powerful ingredients, that act on the blood, kidneys, and liver, and through them strengthen and invigorate the whole system. Purely vegetable in its composition; prepared by a regular physician; a standard medicinal preparation; endorsed by physicians and druggists. These are four strong points in favor of Misher's Herb Bitters. Misher's Herb Bitters is sold by all druggists. Price \$1.00 per large bottle. 6 bottles for \$5.00.

Ask your druggist for Misher's Herb Bitters. If he does not keep it, do not take anything else, but send a postal note to Misher's Herb Bitters Co., 155 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

THE TROTTER STALLION

Ripon Gold Dust

Will make the season of 1885 at the following named places: Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week at Freeman Foundrymen's, Grand Ridge; the balance of the time at Mosley's Feed Yard, Ottawa, Ill. Terms of service, Fifteen Dollars to insure.

DESCRIPTION.

Golden chestnut, one hind foot white, 15 hands and three inches high, in good flesh, weighs 1200 lbs.; foaled May 3, 1875; bred by L. L. Dorsey, of Eden Stock Farm, Louisville, Kentucky.
This horse was sired by Lexington Gold Dust; he by old Gold Dust, the sire of
Lucille Gold Dust.....Record 2:16 1/4
Fanny Gold Dust....." 2:20
Tollie Gold Dust....." 2:20
Indicator....." 2:24 1/2
Arthur....." 2:30
And many others with records close to 2:30.
The Dan of RIPON GOLD DUST was Clara Mossey, the dam of two stallions now living with records of 2:36 and 2:41 respectively. Extended pedigree in full can be had on application.

RIPON GOLD DUST

Can show a 2:40 Clip at any time

And can find the end of the road as soon

as the weather, and his colts are showing fine and alert with ready sale of good prices, which we are prepared to show.

SEELEY & CAREW.

Letter from Eastern Shippers.

This is to certify that, we, the undersigned, have been engaged in buying and shipping horses for the last seven years, and in the last three years have bought a number of good blooded colts, sired by Ripon Gold Dust, of Eden Stock Farm, Louisville, Ky., and have shipped to the West, and every one who has purchased from the best road horses that we have ever shipped.

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Grand Ridge, Ill.

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